Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1802. [No. 528

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 24 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room:—

Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Rum in barrels,
Gin in ditto,
Molasses in hogsheads,
French Brandy in bbls,
Sugar in barrels,
Soap, Candles, and Chocolate in boxes,
Window Glass in ditto,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas in chests,
Glass Ware in lots,
Raisins in boxes,
1 Bale Corks,

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Dimities, Muslins, Cotton Hose,
White Jeans, Muslin Shawls, & Handkerchiefs,
Striped and chequered Jaconet Muslins,
Brown Platillas, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, white and printed India Cottons, Cotton Shawls,
A quantity of Japanned Ware, and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,
August 25. Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has now on hand and offers for sale at his store in Prince-Street,
Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cherry ounce, made in the year 1800,
Green Coffee, Teas,
Loaf and brown sugars,
Crockery ware, &c.

Also, a quantity of fresh

Lisbon Lemons and Limes,
Soft shelled almonds,
Filberts, prunes, olives, capers,
Tamarinds, fresh sallad oil,
Excellent New-York cheese,
And salt-petred bacon, direct from Smithfield.

THOMAS SIMMS.
June 19. d

NOW LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

One stout OAK FRAME, 28 feet by 18 feet in the clear, 10 feet high in the clear, with hiped roof, sufficiently strong for a warehouse or barn; will be sold cheap; also various other Frames, 2 story, 1½ story, and one story; also, a quantity of seasoned OAK PLANK, from one to two inches thick, 33 feet long, and other Lumber as usual; Scaffold Poles, Lime, Hair in tierces or smaller qunatity, and sand.

The subscriber has also two HOUSES to rent, one of them situate in King-street, near Mr. Richters, the other on the wharf near Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's warehouse.

THOMAS PRESTON.
August 20. d

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the Act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An Act to establish an uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and issued against *John B. Armstead* of the county of Loudoun, merchant; and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on the last Wednesday in September next, and on the first and second Wednesdays in October following, at the house of Mr. *Lacy*, in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and his creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

BURR POWELL,
Secretary to the Commission.
Middleburg, August 14. (21) d28t

GLEBE LANDS *For Sale.*

In consequence of a power vested in the overseers of the poor, for selling the Glebe Lands in each parish, the overseers of the Poor for the county of Loudoun, will proceed to sell on the 22d of September next, on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, to the highest bidder, the GLEBE LAND belonging to the parish of Cameron; and on the 29th of said month they will sell on the same terms the Glebe Lands belonging to the parish of Shelburne.

N. B. The lands will either be sold in lots or altogether, as may best suit the purchasers.

On Monday the 6th of September the overseers of the poor for the said county will meet at the Poor House, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of contracting with some suitable person to take charge of the poor for the ensuing year.

Loudoun County, August 16. d3w

Received from Norfolk this morning.

2,000 lbs. of SMITHFIELD

SALTPETRED BACON,

Among which are 1,000 *of*

NICE HAMS,

And a few dozen of the best

PINE APPLES

Ever offered in this market, and for sale at my store in Prince-Street.

ABEL WILLIS.
August 21. d

For Falmouth and a Market,

The fast sailing Philadelphia built ship

UNITED STATES

S. J. SPENCE, master; Will sail in about ten days, for freight of a few tons or passage, having elegant accommodations.——Apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
August 20. d

FOR LISBON,

THE SHIP

MARIA,

SAMUEL JACKSON, Master, will take 3 or 400 barrels Freight on immediate application.

For Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston,

Freight wanted for the ship

ROMEO,

ALPHALET LORING, Master.——Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has received by the above vessels,

Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,
Russia and Ravens Duck, and India Cotton, } per bale or piece,
Few boxes men's fine Hats,
Men's neat Calf-skin,
Women's and Misses' black and colored Morroco, } Shoes,
Fancy Kid,
Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,
Fontainac do. in casks,
Green Coffee in bags,
Sugar in hhds. and bbls. Loaf do.
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,
Plaister Paris,
Cheese, Onions, &c.
August 17. d

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on SATURDAY the 28th day of August next, on the premises,

Sixty Acres of LAND,

near the old Court-House, in Fairfax county and adjoining the lands of Wm. DENEALE and HENRY GUNNELL; this land is of good quality, and produces good corn and wheat, and is sold by virtue of a deed of trust from Edward Adams and Jemima his wife to me, to satisfy a debt due from the said Edward Adams to William Deneale, amounting to £70, with interest from 17th June, 1799.

JAMES WILEY, Trustee.
July 23. d

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.
July 31. d

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.
May 19. d

H. ROSE

Has recommenced the practice of PHYSIC in the town of Alexandria, and promises himself to be able to bestow an undivided attention to that pursuit.

August 24. d6t

LISBON SALT.

A small cargo now landing at Kirk's wharf and to be sold cheap in parcels of 100 bushels.

The brig Enterprize of 1500 barrels burthen, may be had on freight for Cadiz, Lisbon or the West Indies——enquire of

WM. HARTSHORNE.
8th mo. 23. d

To be Sold Cheap,

A NEW PHAETON,

(FOR ONE HORSE.)

With horse, harness, &c.——Enquire at the Bar of Gadsby's Tavern.

August 23. d

The friends of Messrs. THOMAS MIDDLETON & Co. of London, are informed that a *few Hogsheads of Tobacco* will be taken on freight in the ship United States, now loading for Falmouth and a Market, and the usual advance made thereon, if immediate application is made to

R. T. HOOE, & Co.
August 23. d7t

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon,

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq, in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

MADRAS, January, 1802.

The following letter to Major General Campbell, commanding the forces in the ceded districts, is published by authority of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. BUCHAM,
Sec. to the Government.

To JOHN GHAMIER, Esq.
Chief Secretary to Government.
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have great satisfaction in reporting for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the following particulars relative to the operations against Tirnakull, which have happily terminated in the fall of the fort and chastisement of its rebel defenders.

Immediately after the affair of the 20th instant, I detached Major Strachan, captain, Noble, and Deputy commissary Best, to Gooty, to prepare such guns as the place afforded—On a minute inspection, only one iron twelve, one iron and one brass nine pounder were found fit for our purpose. By the strenuous exertions of the garrison, these guns were brought down from the rocks, and two hundred and fifty pounds of amunition for each, with carriages, and the articles necessary to keep them in order, were got ready, and with this supply the Major and party arrived in camp, on the 26th. Facins and gabions had been made here; and in the night of the 29th, a battery for six guns against the N. W. curtain of the lower fort, was constructed by capt. Crosdill of artillery, and another for three guns against the east face of the fort and citadel, by Lieutenant Flitches of his Majesty's 73d Regiment—the guns were all got into them, and at a quarter past six o'clock yesterday morning, both opened with the best possible effect. In the course of the day, the fire of Lieut. Flitchet's battery effected a practicable breach in the lower wall, and at the same time opened the face of the citadel: while that from Captain Crosdille's made a breach in the curtain sufficiently wide for a company to enter abreast—These desirable objects being attained, the line turned out half past three in the afternoon, and the storming parties were formed in the following order:

That for the N. W. breach under lieutenant col. Davis, seconded by major Strachan, consisted of the flank and two battalion companies of His Majesty's 73d regiment; one company 2d battalion 4th regiment, and four companies of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, native infantry, flanked by forty volunteer dismounted dragoons, of His Majesty's 25th regiment.

That for the eastern breach under capt. Robert Munroe, consisted of three battalion companies of his Majesty's 73d regiment, the flank companies of the 2d battalion 4th regiment, and two companies of the 2d battalion 15th regiment, native infantry.

At quarter before 4 o'clock the troops were ordered to advance, and in half an hour were completely masters of the place, the rebels having quitted the works, and retreated to their well built houses, where they for some time individually defended themselves—most of them were however killed, and of those who fled very few, if any, escaped the cavalry who surrounded the fort. To the honor of the troops I must beg leave to add, that every woman and child was humanely spared, only two of the former and one of the latter, having fallen from accidental shot.

The wound formerly received by lieut. col, Moneypenny, deprived me of his valuable services on the present occasion, but his place was most ably filled by lieutenant col. Davis, and though it is difficult to discriminate where all have behaved in a manner so honorable to themselves, with such perfect unanimity, and so much to my entire satisfaction, I yet feel it my duty to point out to his lordship's notice, lieut. col. Moneypenny, lieut. col. Davis, major Strachan, capt. Robert Munro, captain Crosdill, capt. Noble and lieut. Flitchet, as officers, whose zeal and ability have shone conspicuous throughout, and to whose exertions I am particularly indebted.

Much praise is due to my aid de camp, captain Read, whose zeal and activity during our various operations against the place, was unremitted. Nor can I pass over in silence the meritorious conduct of Lieutenannt Maclean of his majesty's 25th light dragoons, who on the several attacks of the 14th, 20th and 30th instant, stept voluntarily forward to accompany major Strachan.

The conduct of Mr. Deputy Commissary Best, has also been much to my satisfaction. It gives me the most heartfelt satisfaction to add, that not a life has been lost on this occasion, and the accompanying returned of the wounded to contain but very few. The officers and most of the men formerly wounded, are doing well.

A minute examination of the fort, and the knowledge since obtained, enables me to add, that the attack made by Major Strachan on the 14th instant, was by no means more spirited than judicious for determined resistance must long ere that, have been the fixed intention of the rebels; and in the most permanent manner, a circumstance, which from the information received, the major had no reason to expect.

The Potail or Killedar of Tirnakull, has been hanged; but the women, children, and such of the wounded rebels, as were collected after the assault of yesterday, have been permitted to depart.

It is my intention to destroy the whole of the fort, and I feel confident that this example will effectually restore the tranquility of the Adoni province.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
DUGALD CAMPBELL,
M. G.

Camp at Tirnakull.

PETER PORCUPINE

Continues to rail against the peace with as much vehemence as ever. His vexation thus finds expression in the following paper.

From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register, of April 17.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary Reports that the House of Lords have adjourned to Monday the 26th inst. and that the Commons have adjourned till Wednesday, the 21st. Of course the Definitive Treaty, though the ratification will probably arrive on Monday next, will not be discussed till after the 26th. On what day, and in what manner peace will be proclaimed we know not; but, in the mean time the heralds of folly and of baseness, are loudly proclaiming the propriety of a *General Illumination*. The papers, under the more immediate influence of the ministry, have been ever since the *sombre* nights of the 29th and 30th of March, seduloully employed in fanning the expiring embers of enthusiasm. They have affected to believe, that the illuminations of those nights were *premature*, though it is well known that all the public offices were illuminated, and that hundreds of pounds of the public money were expended to render the appearance of approbation as general as possible. The reluctance with which the people lighted their houses then, however, has increased the vigilance of those, who, for reasons too obvious to mention, wished to see them lighted. There is no art, no trick, however low and scandalous, to which they have not had recourse, for the purpose of providing against a repetition of their former disappointment. The public has been daily told, that there will be *no* general illumination till peace is proclaimed; the people have been desired to wait with *patience* for that event; and the Mayor of London has been induced to issue an advertisement, in which, from what authority may easily be guessed he recommends, that there shall be *only* one GENERAL ILLUMINATION. From all this, who would not imagine that the people were on tiptoe for the approaching fete? When the truth is, they want the spur rather than the bridle; and if the government will promise, to protect the housekeepers from the brutality of the senseless and houseless mob, we will engage that London shall be, on the night of the proclamation, as gloomy as the event which that proclamation will announce.

The general feeling produced by the treaty of Amiens may be described by any word better than that of *joy*. The misguided rabble, who know nothing of either peace or war but the mere name, may, perhaps, be pleased; but their opinions are so wavering, that they cannot be truly said to have any at all. The greedy man of money chuckles over the bags that have been swelled by the sudden rise in the funds; but his pleasure is ever and anon damped by the reflection, that both principal and interest may, 'ere long, be snatched from his grasp. A similar sentiment haunts the mind of the manufacturer. The merchant anticipates a large diminution in his points, and the ship owner sees ruin in every stipulation, positive or tacit, of this omnious treaty. The nobility, the gentry, and the clergy, while they participate in the mortification and rage of the military and naval commanders, recollect, not without anxiety and dread, the fate of the nobility, the gentry, and the clergy of France; and the ministry themselves tremble for the consequences of an act, which the love of place and of power has led them to commit.

In our approbation of the new taxes (Register, p. 378), we made an exception with respect to the duty upon *imports and exports*. The policy of imposing such a duty appeared, at first glance, to be very doubtful. Subsequent reflection has convinced us, that the measure is of a most dangerous tendency, and, of course, highly impolitic. It will greatly augment the price of our manufactures; some of them, we should suppose, 15 per cent. It will call for an immediate advance from the exporter, which is always a great check to exportation, and though, Mr. Addington imagines, that it will have no such effect, *because the convoy duty had not*, there will certainly be found persons to explain to him the difference in the cases. But, the more dangerous part of this measure is, the proposed heavy duty upon shipping, both in the coasting and foreign trade, which must inevitably tend to reduce our carrying trade, and to send our seamen into the service of other nations, a consequence that would arise soon enough out of the peace of Amiens, without the aid of any domestic discouragement.

The conclusion and ratification of the Concordat, between Buonaparte and the Pope, is an event on which we shall have an opportunity of remarking in a subsequent part of our work; at present we have not time to enter into so much detail as the subject necessarily demands. Some of the Paris papers have, notwithstanding the positive confirmation of the Republican Kalender, already adopted that of the Christian æra, and we shall be much deceived if the former be not very soon abolished.

Much has lately been said about the affairs of Turkey; but, though we certainly regard that empire as being in a very critical state, we have, as yet, seen nothing to convince us, that there is any reason to apprehend its dissolution.

The accounts lately received from Saint Domingo, through Jamaica and the American States, are of a later date than what were before received by the way of France; but the French papers, received yesterday as will be seen by a recurrence to our Foreign Intelligence, contain news which comes down to the 6th of March. This news is conveyed in a telegraphic dispatch, which is, of course, very laconic. It is brought by Buonapartes brother, and said to be *good*. If there were any reliance to be placed on the statements of the telegraphic dispatch, we should regard this news as a subject of lamentation; for, besides the general truth, that whatever is good for France is bad for us, we shall look to the subjugation of St. Domingo as a preliminary step to the total ruin of the West India colonies. It would appear, that there is a division of the French fleet on the way to Europe.

The famous republic of the *Seven Isles* appears to be in a state of complete confusion. The intelligence from that part of the world comes to us through channels so very doubtful, that there is seldom any reliance to be placed on it; but it appears pretty clear to us, that the republic of the Seven Islands will stand in need of the interference of some *real* power; and we have no doubt that France will have the goodness to take it under her immediate protection.

The people of the Valais still continue refractory to the commands of the Grand Nation. They must, however, finally submit: and, in our minds, there remains not the least doubt, that the projected union of a great part of Switzerland to France will not long remain unaccomplished.

From the New-Hampshire Centinel.

From the TOYSHOP of Messrs. VERBAL and TROCHEE.

QUIS? QUIS?
WHO IS IT? *WHO IS IT?*

THIS is the general and reiterated interrogation on the first appearance of any thing new, either in town or country; and, although an inquisitive disposition is favorable to the acquisition of knowledge, yet such vehement inquiries commonly have their source in a foolish and mistaken impertinence, rather than a desire of useful information, and indicate a frivolous, instead of a penetrating mind.

The moment a coach is seen coming into an obscure village, the honest peasants hurry along in crowds to peep over the walls, vociferating, *Who is it? Who is it?*—One whispers, "Is'nt it the President? I always thought he'd come to *see us republicans* before he resigns,"—Another says, "Yes, I'll warrant it." A third says, "*Tis* the President."—Each strives to get the most elevated stand, that his eyes may feel themselves full fat with the charming sight. On a sudden the carriage stops, and out comes an old clumsy rustic, a relation of their neighbour, known only for the riches he has acquired by his misere like parsimoniousness.—The poor peasants retire, execrating the old fellow's pageantry, and justly mortified at their own credulity.

A young lady in a flaunting dress is seen walking across the green—Somebody asks *Who is it?* and is answered, by a wag, that 'tis the governor's sister, (or cousin at least.) Report flies; the maids rush into the front rooms, up go the windows; when behold! on a nearer view it is found to be no other than Farmer Thrifty's daughter in her *best* suit! "O la! exclaim those impertinents, with a contemptuous sneer; and fling down the windows again in the utmost vexation.

A gentleman tells a number of ladies, that, by accident, a man was just now killed on the military parade. It shocks their feelings, and in consternation, they exclaim, "Heaven's mercy on us! dear sir, *Who is it?*" With an inhuman and ridiculous smile on his countenance, he replies, "dismiss your anxiety, for I had not told you its nobody but a *soldier!*" As if humanity had not suffered, and we must not feel his fate, because the unfortunate man did not wear an epaulette, or a cock'd hat!

When an original piece appears in the Gazette, *Who is it?* is immediately bandied from one to another. "Pshaw!" says a grave by-stander, no matter who it is; read the piece, and not the writer. If you cannot read any essay without stopping at every sentence to demand the name of the author, you do no better than to confess you have no taste or judgment of your own, and cannot tell whether it either instructs, pleases or amuses you, because you do not know who wrote it; and when you have puzzled your brain with conjectures about the writer, they are very improbable and often the most ridiculous, "But," says one, "I will find out the author; I suspect already; 'tis Squire Facias—don't you see how he hurls in the law latin; and, then, 'tis just like him." "O, here I have it" says another; "'tis my neighbor's son ICHABOD, who is gone to college; he writes by the post, yes 'tis plain, here is a quotation from Virgil; he's a *genus in their larn'd lingos.*" A third says, "now I've got a clue to the writer; 'tis our SCHOOLMASTER at the new district; don't you observe how he talks about philosophy and metaphysic; ah! he's an ingenious creature; he can cypher beyond account!" An old woman gets on her spectacles, and strains her eyes almost through them; she soon discovers the author; Good lack! Why 'tis my son Tim. He went to the *Mecademy* a year ago; and the *Inceptor* told me he could write purely, and in the most high flown style, too, that ever he heard; he could hardly understand what he wrote, 'twas so sublime. Last fall Tim went to Boston, and has turn'd author I suppose. La me! how proud I feel to be the mother of such a son, he'll be a perfect Bunyan in time, I verily believe." This goes current in the neighborhood, and TIM bears all the censure or applause; when the poor boy although he might do well enough for a writer in a merchant's shop, is ignorant even of the first rudiments of composition, and cannot distinguish a figure in rhetoric from a mouse trap. The other conjectures are no less ridicrous; for although the 'squire, by the help of his book terms, can make out a deed or a bond; the student construe a fable in Æsop—and the pedagogue solve a problem in square root; yet they know nothing of the trade and "*mystery* of authorship;" and can much sooner turn their time into money, or their pupils into blockheads, than their ideas (if they have any) into elegant sentences.

This propensity exposes many to ridicule and some to correction. We met an awkward fellow the other day in the street inquiring for the SHOP, saying he had been staring along the way from the

old College to the bridge, expecting to find our *sign board*. And not long since, a pert younger saluted one of *les gens de robe* with the assumed title of a writer in the newspaper, on which he was severely canned for dubbing a *gentleman* the author of such a miserable performance.

The weakness of such inquisitives is apparent, when we observe how soon their awakened curiosity subsides on hearing that a person wears a different name; and they ought to rejoice that they cannot always know from whom or whence a thing comes; for if it be known, the quantum of merit is generally determined by the station of the author or projector. Whereas, those unacquainted with persons or places, and void of partiality, may hereafter censure what they applaud, and approve what they condemn.

When we read any work, if we find any thing which interests us, we can relish it as well as if we knew its author; but, should we find nothing worthy of notice, we surely cannot *desire* to know any thing further concerning it. Should we not therefore, do much better to change the common inquiry, and instead of asking who it is, inquire what it is? But in these days of *reformation* and favoritism, applause is obtained like appointments to office; and

The lack of gold, or tinsel of a name,
Consigns to infamy, or blasts with fame.

V.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

Arrived, brig Sally, Brown, Isle of May; schooner Experiment, Moore, Lisbon.

Capt. Brown, of the brig Sally, on his passage from the Isle of May, lat. 25, N. l. 54, W. the schr. Friendship, from Philad. to Trinidad.

Arrived schr. Experiment, Moore, fr. Lisbon, Capt. Moore, left there the following vessels, viz.

Ship Stafford, Kennedy, of Philadelphia; Minerva, Page, Portland; brig Ranger, Harris, Boston.

July 24th, Isle of St. Mary's, bearing W. by S. distant 112 leagues, and Flores, 95 leagues N. was brought too by the U. S. frigate Adams, capt. Campbell, on a cruize.

August 1st, lat. 39, N. long. 56, 42, W. spoke the brig Martha, Bunch, of and for Antigua, from Quebec, out 10 days.

August 8, lat. 38, 16, N. long. 60, 30, W. the ship Lady Nelson, Miller, of and for Glasgow, from Nassau, out ten days. Aug. 14, lat. 38, 33, N. long. 71, 35, W. the brig Hannah, Smith, from New-York to Port Republican.

Ship Old Tom, Morton, from Lisbon is arrived at New-Castle.

Brig Janneta, Thompson, from hence, has arrived at Oporto.

BALTIMORE, August 23.

Arrived last evening brig Malabar, capt. Bunker, 40 days from Madeira.—Left there, ship Hope, of New-London, from Philadelphia; Anna Rutter, Gardner, of Philadelphia from Cadiz; and schr. Camden, of Baltimore, from Magadore, which she left in such haste for fear of being seized, that she was compelled to cut her cable and sailed without her supercargo, who was unfortunately ashore. August 7, lat. 30, long. 62, spoke schr. Polly, capt. Fullerton, from N. Y. bound to St. Croix. On the 11th, spoke brig William, captain Phelps, from Batavia, bound to Salem.

Arrived, schr. Eagle, capt. Glavany, from Port Republican. Left a number of American vessels, none belonging to Baltimore, but the schr. Polly, M'Neil.

The ship below is said to be the Drey Schwestern, from St. Ubes.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25.

JEFFERSON & CALLENDER.

The citizen having, with more than customary candor, admitted that if what Callender wrote and for which he was paid, was false, it would establish the criminality of Mr. Jefferson, and it being proved from Mr. Jefferson's own confessions that the work does contain the most atrocious falsehoods, it results from the Citizen's own position that the guilt of Mr. Jefferson is established. But this is not all; the extracts from the "Prospect," contrasted with those from his own speeches, as published in our last, will fix upon the character of number, Magistrate, the indelible stains of inconsistency, simulation and hypocrisy.

Will any one pretend to believe or say, that the sentiments expressed by Callender, are not to be imputed to Mr. Jefferson? It has been shewn, that he perused the proof sheets of at least the first volume, if not of the second; that he approved of their contents in a complimentary letter, and actually paid money as a reward to the writer: It follows conclusively, that he stamped with his sanction every part of what Callender had written; that he yielded to it his full and entire approbation. Having thus adopted the language & sentiments of the "Prospect," is it not virtually the same thing as if he had written the books himself? They are unquestionably under such circumstances as equally expressive of his opinions as if he had penned them. This indeed is plainly admitted by his other defender, the editor of the Ægis who says "the sentiments which it (the Prospect) contains are said to be hostile to the late administration; this will not be denied. Is it to be supposed that the sentiments would be less acceptable to him (Mr. Jefferson) *because they accorded with his own?*"

One of the executive advocates having thus conceded the point, we behold before us the First Magistrate of our country, at once, covertly and insidiously publishing to the world, that our constitution was forced upon us without our free assent; that the longer we examine it, the harder it will be to prove what we have gained by it; that every Virginian valuing his freedom, should accustom himself to the use of fire-arms, to be prepared for the worst that might happen; thereby inculcating on terms not to be misunderstood, the holy right of insurrection—the destruction of the constitution, and the severing of the Union: And we have heard the same man, under the solemnity of an oath, declare his zealous attachment to that very constitution, and that he considers "the union of these states the first of blessings, and the preservation of the Constitution the first of duties." At one time he speaks of the administrations of WASHINGTON and ADAMS as the administrations of MONARCHS, and that nothing "under the old confederation could have been so wretchedly conducted," that "war and beggary" marked that of the latter: Yet, no sooner was he placed at the head of affairs, than he unblushingly confessed, that he had found the "Government in the full tide of successful experiment," that its administration had, so far, kept us "free and firm;" that the principles on which it had been conducted, formed "the bright constellation" that had gone before him. At one time he sneeringly calls General WASHINGTON "the *Grand Lama* of federal adoration," accuses him of approving of the "blackest measures;" of commencing a scene of infamy" which his successor compleated; of being guilty of "scandalous hypocrisy;" and at length reproaches him with a "violation of his oath," proclaims him PERJURED; a ROBBER and a TRAITOR—the author of the "ruin and robbery of his own army"—Is there an American whose veins do not swell with indignation at this accumulated slander? who does not from his soul abhor the base spirit which could sink so low in calumny, to gain "a little brief authority?"—Yet, no sooner did our worthy President reach the *upmost round of ambition's ladder*, than with all due humility, with *white up turned eyes*, and folded hands, he disclaimed with becoming meekness of spirit, "even all *pretensions to that high confidence* which had been *justly reposed* in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre-eminent services *entitled* him to the FIRST PLACE in his country's love, and destined for him the FAIREST PAGE in *faithful* history." No sooner were the remains of our illustrious father consigned to the tomb than he, who had strived to blast his fame while living, who dared not for years before his death to meet the reproach of his eye, visited with profane and unhallowed steps, his sacred urn—all saint without, all fiend within—and with sighs and tears and all the solemn mockery of woe, affected a display of grief at his loss*

**During the last summer it was thought necessary to Mr. Jefferson's popularity, that his fame should be mingled with Washington's. Accordingly to show his profound veneration for the principles and character of Washington, he repaired to Mount Vernon, visited his tomb, where he folded his arms, and assumed the attitude of silent and expressive admiration. This was re[illegible] by Mrs. Washington and friends, [illegible] cut [illegible]."—raliati-*

—After the lapse of a few months, we find him declaring, by the organ of his sentiments, that "it was necessary, in order to save appearances with the multitude, to present a *profession* of sorrow," and that "*the Republicans were extremely satisfied with the demise of the General.*"

At one time he calls Mr. Adams a "*hoary headed incendiary*"—an object of horror"—the "scourge," the "scorn," the "*outcast* of America"—the most egregious of *fools*," the most execrable of *scoundrels*"—"a person without *abilities* and without *virtue*;" "incapable of *attracting* either tenderness or *esteem.*" And yet on another occasion he boasts of a cordial and uninterrupted friendship with this very man declares him to be an "*eminent* character whose TALENTS and INTEGRITY he had "known and revered thro' *long series of years.*" From such a picture of depravity and duplicity the heart of sensibility and virtue recoils with sickening disgust. Still it is necessary steadily to view and examine it, for it is not the sketch of Fancy, but drawn in colours faithful to truth and nature. It presents the portrait of one whom temporary delusion has unworthily exalted to the first place in our government; whose fondness for retirement has been mere pretence whose purity of life and conduct has impudently been held up as a model; and whose moral and political character has been boldly pronounced by his admirers, the "standard of human excellence." Every dispassionate man, every man of candor, every man who values truth, who has not entirely yielded up his judgment to the controul of party zeal, and steeled himself against conviction, is earnestly solicited to reflect on the charges here exhibited against Mr. Jefferson, and the evidence on which they are founded—the former will be admitted by every one to be serious; and the manner in which they are supported we think must entitle them to credit.

But the president's champions, sensible of the odium which must attach to him who corrupts public opinion for the purposes of private ambition, who rewards the publication of calumny to promote his own aggrandizement, have, in their agonizing attempts to repel the imputation withered into a thousand contortions and assumed all the forms of Proteus. At first they denied the fact—then they doubted; next neither acknowledged nor denied, nor admitted it; then again without admitting it they said it deserved applause for it was only encouraging "virtuous *opposition* to an iniquitous government," and lastly, they contradict all they had said before, and insist that it was a "mere act of humanity to save a half famished wretch from starving."

A precious sample of humanity truly! our president must really be overflowing with the milk of human kindness, drowning wet with it, perfectly drenched; I wonder how many hundred dollars he ever before bestowed upon "half famished filthy wretches"! But do not these able editors preceive and feel how this, like every other of their awkward attempts to shield, only serves to expose more fully, the deformity of the object?—taking their own account of the matter then as correct, was it not—tell me ye champions of virtue, was it not

"base and poor, unworthy of a man,"
To take advantage of a famish'd wretch and bribe him of his conscience?
Hire him to sell and traffic slander on good men's heads,
To stain their honor, blast their virtue?

Lest, however any one should imagine him to be so prodigal of his bounty, be it known, that it is far otherwise; that unless self-interest warms the palm, his charity is administered with but a frozen hand. The humanity indeed of such a gift may well be doubted, if the description given of Callender by Mr. Jefferson's apologists be correct: "a profligate, licentious, unprincipled being, made up of vice and filth," is not entitled to such liberal succour: perhaps it is a duty to keep even such a creature from starving when accident has thrown him at one's door; but to present him with a sum so large as to carry on the face of it *reward* instead of *relief*, indicates the extreme of weakness, and wickedness. It is in fact, encouraging crimes, and effectually enabling the offender to proceed in his guilty course.

But in vain is it that they attempt to cover this unprincipled and disgraceful conduct with the mantle of charity; its real character is still discernable—its hideous form cannot be concealed from our view: We plainly see Mr. Jefferson paying Callender for the indentical service writing the "Prospect before us." After assailing the constitution—after slandering both administrations of the government—after heaping abuse upon many of the best and ablest men in our country—after butchering the characters of Washington and Adams, behold the perpetrator of these deeds at Monticello's gates! he makes known his atchievements to its munificent owner, who instead of frowning him to the earth for his baseness, smiles at the relation, gladdens into joy and pays the laborer his hire. If this be humanity, it is the humanity of a parricide—and yet, such is the humanity ascribed, by his friends, to Mr. Jefferson.

The indignation of every reader will be roused at whatever part of the transaction he looks but, other feelings will also mix with his resentment when he contemplates the treatment bestowed on our revered and beloved Washington; on him who

Bore "his faculties so meek; hath been"
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead, like Angels, trumpet-tongu'd against
The deep damnation" of such slander.
"And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
Striding the blast, or heav'ns cherubim, horsed
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind."

(To be continued.)

(N. Y. Ev. Post.)

RAISE YOUR OWN CELERY!

A Demo lately observed, on seeing his neighbor transplanting Celery in his garden, that he was "*excessively* fond of *SALARY*," and that he was "*determined to* RAISE *his own!!*" A bystander replied, that he verily believed him, and that the same *fondness* of "*salary*" prevailed among all the jacobins in the country.—It is to be hoped that "FARMER LINCOLN" will not construe this into an "OPPUGNATION" upon his party; if he will not, he shall receive the "*homage of a highest respect.*"

(Salem Gaz.)

Alexandria Theatre.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
Will be presented the TRAGEDY *of*

DOUGLAS.

To which will be added, the Grand DRAMATIC ROMANCE of

BLUE BEARD;
OR
Female Curiosity.

N. B. Tickets to be had at J. V. Thomas's Book-store, and at the office of the Theatre.

☞ Doors to be open at 6 o'clock, and the performance to begin at 7, precisely.

August 25.

The subscriber will take a Young Man of good character, to the STUDY of MEDICINE.

JAMES CRAIK.

August 25. 1aw3t‡

Miniature Painting.

J. PAUL, junr. (from Philadelphia,) informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria he will remain here a few weeks.——Specimens of his abilities may be seen at Mrs. ATKINS's Print Store, Prince-Street, or Mr. LYNN's, Jewellery shop, King Street.

August 25. eo6t‡

STOLEN

From the subscriber by one SHERIDAN a Hair Dresser; a ruff

TARRIER DOG,

with cropped ears, he had round his neck a leather collar and small brass plate with *C. Gird* engraved on it; he has a burn on the left flank, on which there is no hair; he answers to the name of PINCHER. Any one that will bring or send him home to me shall receive *Three Dollars* reward.

The person that took him is gone to Fredricksburgh.

CHRISTOPHER GIRD.

August 25. eo3t

WILL BE LANDED

To-morrow morning on Merchant's Wharf,

30 PUNCHEONS
Of excellent
3d *PROOF RUM,*

Which will be sold at a reasonable price and liberal credit.——*Apply to*

Wm. HODGSON.

August 24. d.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday, the 29th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate & effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; & at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, July 26. d28tct

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

July 24. d

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,

Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.

7th mo. 19th. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE

At R. & J. GRAY's Bookstore,

REPORTS of adjudged cases in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time lord chief justice Willes presided in that court; together with some few cases of the same period determined in the House of Lords, Court of Chancery, and Exchequer chamber.—By Charles Durnford, barrister at law——price to subscribers, 4 dolls. 50 cents, to non-subscribers 5 dolls.

Alfonzo, King of Castile; a tragedy in five acts—by M. G. Lewis——price 31 cents.

BIBLE—A few copies of Cary's new 4to Family Bible, ornamented with plates and maps——price 8 dollars.

Subscribers to Conrad and Co's. edition of Select Novels, are informed that Clermont, by Mrs. Roche, forming the 5th and 6th volumes of that elegant work, is now nearly ready for delivery. Also, the 2d vol. of Warner and Hannah's Select Plays.

July 16.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at R. & J. GRAY's Book-Store, in King-Street,

RURAL TALES,

By ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, author of the "Farmer's Boy," to which is prefixed the life of the author, not published in any other edition.——Price 62½ cents, bound and lettered.

Also,

Modern Gratitude, No. 5.

Price 25 cents.

August 2.

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25. d

COTTON PLANTATIONS,

On the Sea Coast of Virginia.

THE subscriber wishing very much to see an establishment of this kind introduced into our state; and being convinced that should the same succeed, a considerable source of industry and wealth would arise therefrom: offers to the consideration of any person or persons the following circumstances:

It has been the opinion of Southern gentlemen with whom the subscriber has conversed on this subject, that there could be no doubt of the success of such an undertaking, if properly conducted, and that at any rate it was worth the experiment. To an enterprizing character, a field is here opened, by which, should success attend, a vast source of wealth may accrue. The more southern parts of this continent have experienced the benefits arising from the culture of cotton in the most eminent degree. When we consider how small a portion of our state from climate and situation is capable of being converted into improvements of this kind, and that should this small part which can alone possess the advantage become successful in the experiment, the result must be obvious to all.

Smith's Island lies in the Atlantic Ocean, immediately off Cape Charles, is about 37 degrees 15 m. of latitude, and contains about 4000 acres, a considerable part cleared.

The Island of Mocon lies immediately adjacent, and contains about 2000 acres, the most part cleared.

The soil on Smith's Island is finely productive, the climate so mild as to vegetate at all times, and support a great stock without any other food than the natural grass.

With respect to Smith's Island, some restrictions would be made concerning the stock, game, &c. the other would be let unconditionally. The advantages arising from fisheries at these places might be made very considerable. Salt works were formerly carried on likewise, but whether an object at this time, must be determined by those best acquainted.

Proposals may be addressed to me in Alexandria, to the care of Washington Craik, Esq. and shall be attended to.—Having a considerable quantity of the Georgia Sea Island or Black Seed Cotton in my possession, any person who might incline to make the experiment may be accommodated with the same—it was imported direct from the southward.

I cannot close my observations respecting this property, without remarking that it has long been subject to the depredations of evil minded persons. It has always been the desire, intention and orders of the subscriber, that the shipwrecked sailor receive on Smith's Island, every protection, comfort and assistance it is capable of affording; but the same disposition which will alleviate the distresses of the unfortunate, will punish the vices of the wicked.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

July 9. 1aw3m

NOTICE.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Little River Road Company, is called at the house of Mr. M'Cabe in Leesburg, on the fourth Wednesday in September next, being the 22d of the month, in pursuance of the second section of the law, requiring that the commissioners or any four of them, shall as soon as two hundred shares are subscribed, call a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes, delivered in person or by proxy, one President, four Directors, one Treasurer and such other officers, as they shall think necessary for well ordering and conducting the affairs of the said company. The Commissioners having obtained the necessary number of shares, avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of calling together the subscribers, in conformity to the law; they recommend a personal attendance if practicable, as it may be necessary to pass some bye laws and regulations for conducting the Company's affairs; where that is too inconvenient, it will be proper to appoint a proxy in writing attested by one witness at least.

WM. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN T. RICKETTS,
ISRAEL LACEY,
BURR POWELL. } Commissioners.

August 18. 1aw4w

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chesnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 foot street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, 08. 17. 1aw

Loaf and Lump Sugar

for sale, by the barrel or smaller quantity—Apply to

JAMES R. RIDDLE,
At the Counting House of
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

August 2. 2aw8t

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Have on hand, and for sale,

Claret of a superior quality in boxes of 2 and 2½ dozen,
Porter and Brown Stout in casks,
Black Paint ground in oil in kegs of 28 pounds each,
Marble Slabs for hearths, of different sizes,
An assortment of elegant Looking Glasses.
Jappanned Ware,
Plated Table Furniture, consisting of Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Goblets, &c.
A large assortment of Earthen Ware in crates,
Grenada Rum in hhds. Brown Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Fine Salt in sacks,
An assortment of Hardware, consisting of Spades, Shovels, Hinges, Hand-Saws, &c. &c.
One hundred boxes Pipes.

July 31. 2aw

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Tavern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6t2aw

JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY OF FRESH

LEMONS AND LIMES,

which will be disposed of by the box or barrel on reasonable terms, by

THOS. SIMMS.

July 30. d

FOR SALE,

2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

July 31. d

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S Speech on the Bill for repealing the Judiciary Act.

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lansdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghost of Seer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearsley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Tapin's Farriery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medly; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Psalter's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection, in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Main's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp; Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and flute Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

April 20. d

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 12th inst. an Apprentice Boy, named WILLIAM WILLIAMS, about 19 years of age, by trade a plaisterer, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, short black hair, and a dark complexion. Had on when he went away, a nankeen roundabout jacket and waistcoat, linnen trowsers, new black hat and new shoes.

Any person that will take up the said apprentice & secure him in any jail shall receive the above reward, and reasonable expences paid if brought home.

JAMES FLETCHER.

August 18. 1aw3w

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale, at this office,

the several

ACTS of CONGRESS,

PASSING THE

SEAT *of Columbia;*

Second session of the sixth, and the

First session of the seventh Congress of the United

price 12½ cents.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.